

Preterm Delivery for Singleton Births

Publicly funded services to address Preterm Delivery are described in First Steps and Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women

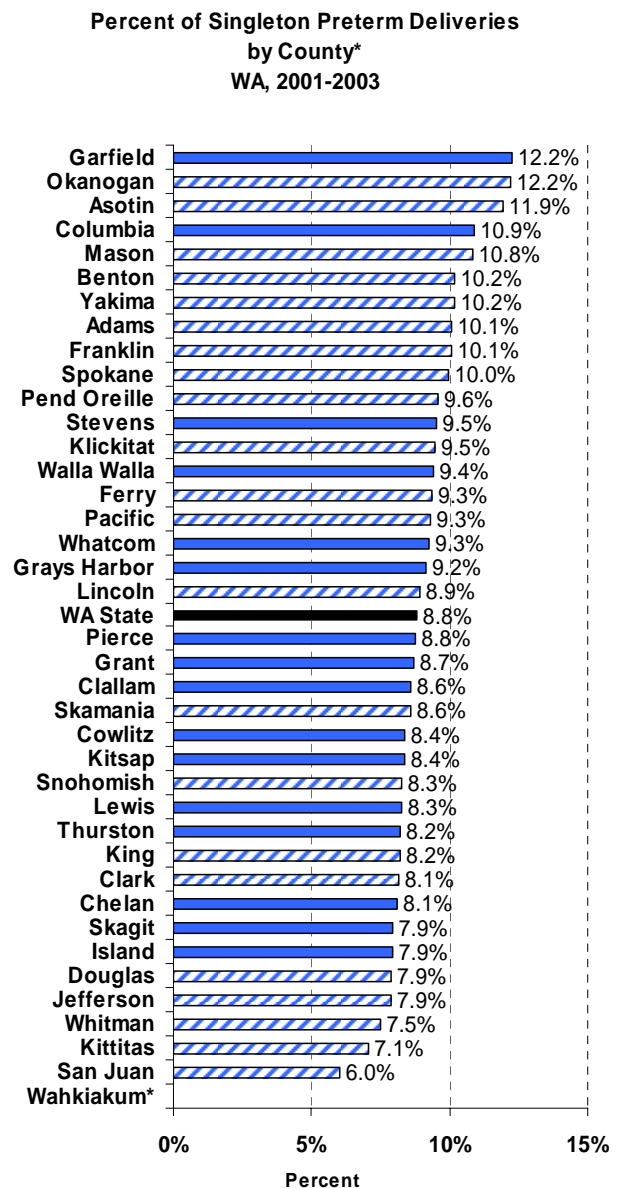
Key Findings:


- Trends in preterm delivery have been greatly influenced by the rise in multiple births. Therefore, these data are limited to singleton (one baby) births, unless otherwise noted.
- Total preterm delivery (includes multiple births) in Washington increased from 8.4% in 1993 to 10.0% in 2003. During the same period, singleton preterm delivery increased from 7.6% to 8.8%. Nationally, total and singleton preterm delivery has also been increasing. In 2003, 12.3% of all births in the US were preterm, and 10.6% of singleton births in the US were preterm.^{1,2}
- The rate of singleton preterm birth is almost twice the singleton low birthweight rate. Almost 70% of singleton preterm infants born in Washington from 2001-2003 were normal birthweight (≥ 2500 grams) (Data not shown.)
- White women and Non-Hispanic women in Washington State had significantly lower singleton preterm delivery rates compared to women of other races/ethnicities.^{1,a}
- TANF recipients were significantly more likely to have a singleton preterm delivery than other Medicaid or non-Medicaid women.^{3,a}
- From 2001-2003, women ages 25 to 34 were significantly less likely to have a preterm delivery than both older and younger women.^{1,a}

Definition: Preterm delivery is defined as a live birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. This report is limited to data on singleton (one baby) births, unless otherwise noted.

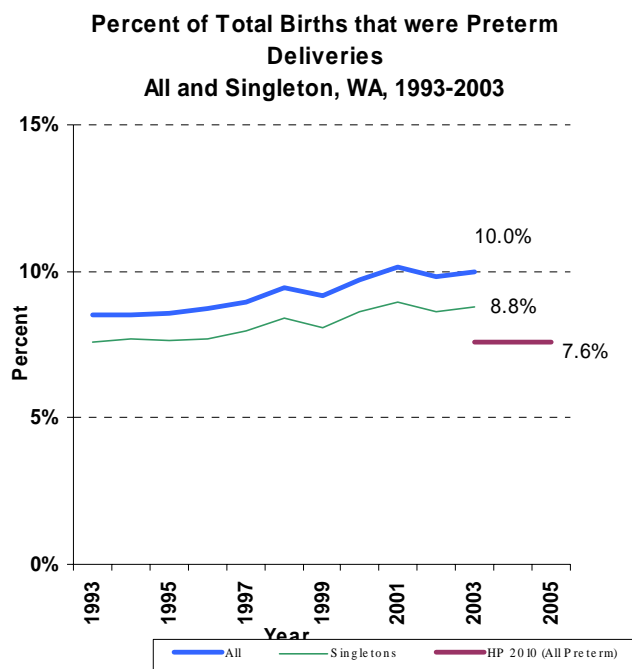
- Washington is not yet meeting the Healthy People 2010 objective to reduce overall preterm birth to no more than 7.6 per 100 births.⁴

County^{1,a}

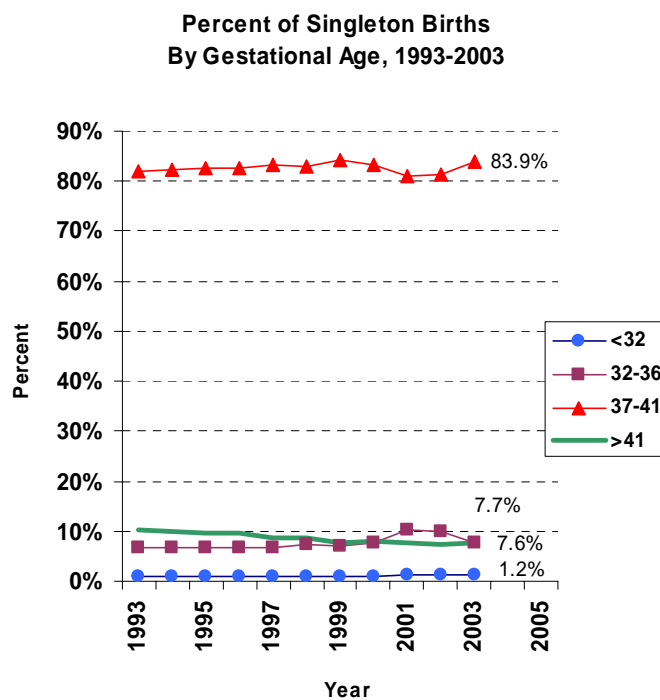


* County rate not calculated if fewer than 5 events
 Significantly different from state based on 95% confidence intervals

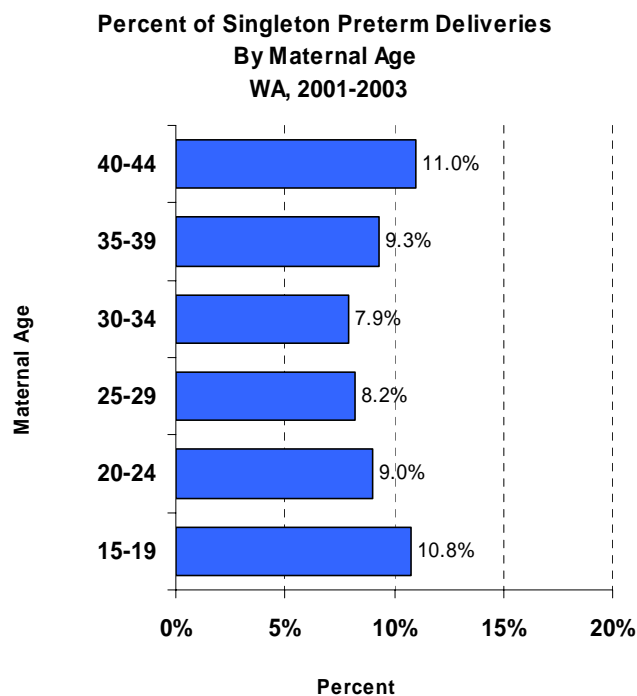
Time Trend^{1,4}



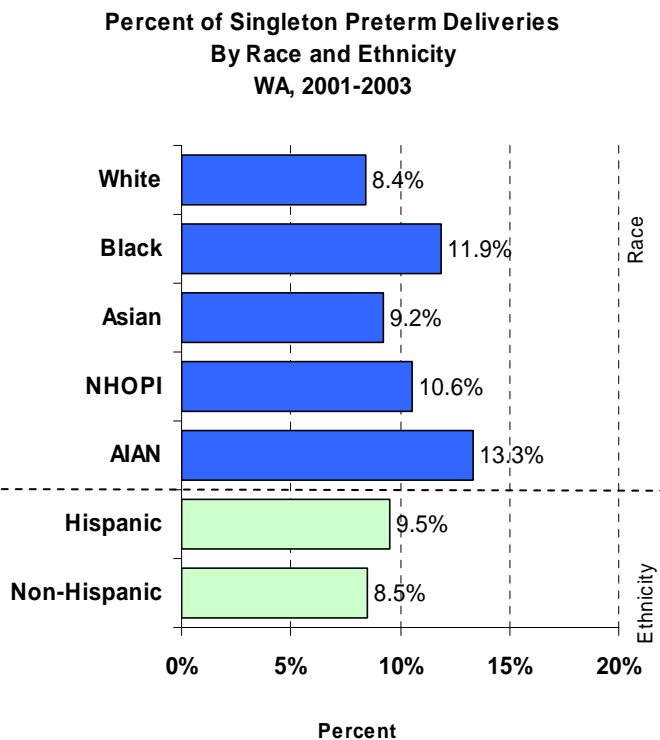
Time Trend by Gestational Age¹



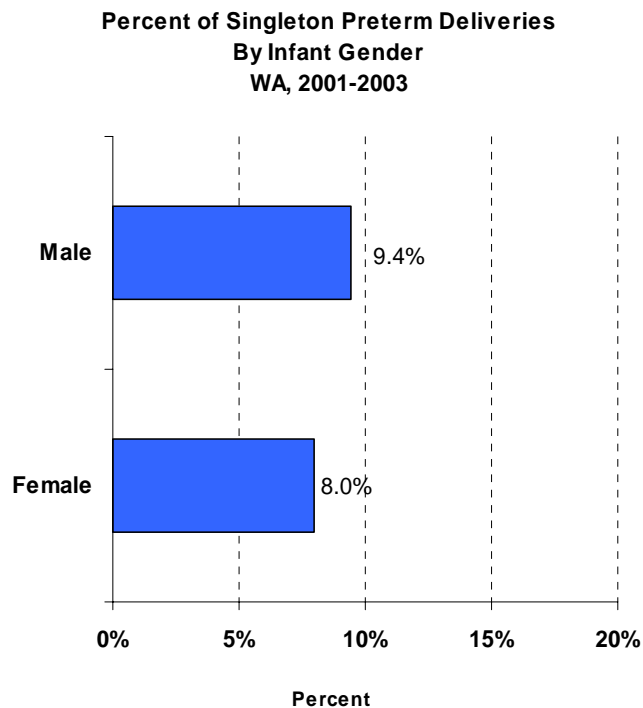
Age¹



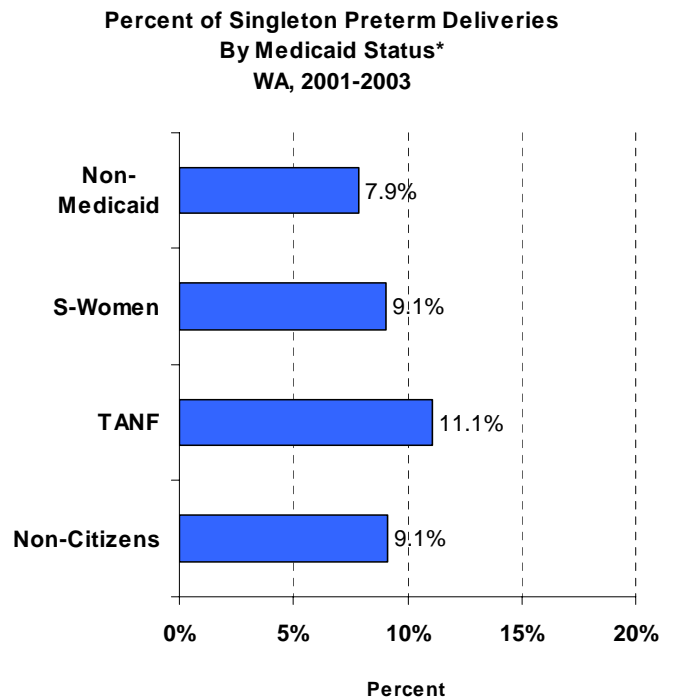
Race and Ethnicity^{1,b,c}



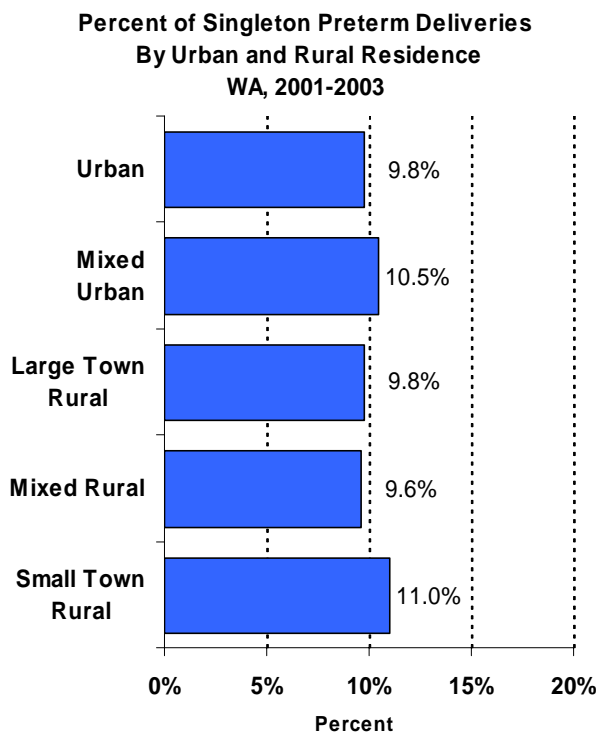
Infant Gender¹



Medicaid Status³



Rural and Urban Residence^{5,d}



*Medicaid women received maternity care paid for by Medicaid. They are divided into three major subgroups (from highest to lowest socioeconomic status): **S-Women** - those women who are citizens and eligible to receive Medicaid because they are pregnant and have incomes at or below 185% FPL, **TANF** - those women who are very low income (generally < 50% FPL) and receive cash assistance (TANF) in addition to Medicaid, and **Non-Citizens** - those women who are not citizens and are eligible to receive Medicaid because they are pregnant and have incomes at or below 185% FPL. Non-citizens are not eligible for TANF although their incomes are often lower than women on TANF. All three Medicaid groups have incomes below most Non-Medicaid women.

Data Sources

1. Washington State birth certificate data: Vital Statistics 2003, Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, March 2005.
2. Martin JA, Hamilton RE, Sutton PD, et al. Births: Final Data for 2003: National Vital Statistics reports ; Vol 54 No. 2, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2005.
3. Cawthon, L. Preterm (<37 weeks) by Medicaid eligibility, for singleton live births with valid gestational age, 2001-2003, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, First Steps Database, 5/10/05
4. Department of Health and Human Services (US). Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. 2nd edition. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office; November 2000.
5. Washington State Department of Health, Office of Community and Rural Health, November 2005.

Endnotes

- a. Significance was determined based on 95% Confidence Intervals
- b. AIAN – American Indian/ Alaska Native
- c. NHOPI – Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- d. Rural urban differences are based on county level RUCA codes calculated using 2000 census data (see Technical Notes for description of RUCA codes)